

YORS OPPOSE THE CHARTER.

Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, Daniel F. Tiemann, Smith Ely, Franklin Edson and William R. Grace All Against It.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt-The people should have a voice in determining what kind of municipal government they shall have. Are we a free people, or are we serfs of a boss?

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Ex-Mayor Hewitt's Effort.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper-If there is justification for a Greater New York, certainly there ought to be adequate time to give to it a charter which will best meet the difficulties to be overcome.

Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann-I am opposed to the charter because it

Ex-Mayor Smith Ely-I am emphatically opposed to its adoption, being convinced that it involves enormous injuries to the city of New York, with no compensating benefit.

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson-The proposed charter seems to me to bear evidence of hasty and immature consideration in many of its provisions, and especially in the restriction of the power of the Mayor after six months. Also the creation of the Municipal Legislature of the type which has been tried in most large cities of the world and discarded as impracticable and altogether undestrable. There is, furthermore, such division of responsibility in some of the departments as to suggest no responsibility at all.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace-What I fear most is that annexation will bring to the corporation nothing but extravagance in the broadest sense of the word, and that the multiplication of offices and the division of responsibility will bring absolute chaos, and that for many years we will suffer from the impossibility of fixing what the legal duties and rights of individuals, property holders and corporations are under this charter. And I need not add that the increase in the numerical force of those employed by the city will be the best posible means of facilitating and promoting jobbery and corruption of every.

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS AGAINST IT

Loopholes to Abuse Claimed to Have Been Discovered in the New Charter by Men Who Have Studied It Carefully.

Jefferson M. Levy-The system of taxation proposed in the charter extorts from the present city of New York for the benefit of other municipalities a sum which in no year will be less than \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000. I say nothing as to the constitutionality or legality of such a scheme, but I tell Your Honor it is such a confiscation, such a robbery as was never before heard of.

Charles Stewart Smith-As an example of the absurdities in the charter, a distingushed lawyer who has studied it tells me that there is not one of the bodies provided for by it that could adjourn and appoint any other day of meeting than that mentioned in the charter without an act of the Legislature per-

James L. Delafield-There are defects in the charter that even the Legis-

Dr. Abraham Jacobi-The medical profession are unanimous against the provisions in the charter affecting them. Under the charter a physician would be denied the right of becoming President of the Board of Health. Moreover. physicians would be open to prosecution for refusing to be spics. These provisions are an insult and indignity to my profession.

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Are We Serfs of a Boss.

"Are we a free people, or are we the serfs of a boss? I wish I had the power

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As on the previous day, only the enemies of the charter were heard yesterday. Its friends did not appear to be in cyldence. As on the previous day, only the enemies of the charter were heard yesterday. Its friends did not appear to be in cyldence. An important point was gained by the for.

Applause for the Opponents.

made by Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Deladeld were signalized by vigorous clapping of hands. So were the protestations of Dr.

Confusing Jumble of Statutes. "Mr. Mayor, there are one hundred and three separate statutes defining the duties

Out on the Sea.





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CHARTER HURTS THE REALTY MEN.

President Marling, of the Real Estate Exchange, Says It Will Diminish Values of New York Property and Retard Improvements.



I appeared before the Mayor in opposition to the proposed charter for Greater New York, as the president of the New York Real Estate Exchange, a corporation which is computed to represent among its members \$1,000,000,000 in real estate. This vast sum is represented either by the actual ownership of members or by those who have the administration of property committed to their care as agents, or as mortgagees who have money loaned on property in this city. I think I did not exaggerate when I said that the bulk of the financial burdens of this city falls upon our shoulders, and

that our burdens will be enormously increased by consolidation under

the proposed charter. The clause in the charter to which the property owners of the Exchange are chiefly opposed is section 899, which provides that the Board of Assessments shall establish a just and equal relation between the valuations of property in each borough and throughout the entire city. The taxpayers of New York have been heretofore assessed at a rate considerably less than the other boroughs now proposed to be incorporated with the present city of New York. As the charter now stands the taxpayers of this city will suffer in two directions.

In the first place, the assessment will be increased to assimilate with other boroughs less conservative in their management. In the second place, taxpayers will be called upon to bear their quota in the improvements of districts which have scarcely yet emerged from a rural condition. Whatever may be the effect of the charter on these districts, its must certainly involve a largely increased taxation on the city of New York as at present constituted. So sweeping a change from the present conditions must have a deleterious influence on our real estate, forestall improvement and retard progress.

A perfect avalanche of law awaits us to define the meaning of the charter and to provide for contingencies that cannot be at present foreseen. The printers' ink is hardly dry, and yet it has been found necessary to introduce many new bills in the Legislature to alter the charter. This in Itself ought to be convincing proof that the measure is imperfect in essential details and should not become operative until they are repaired. The cost of these expensive complications must be borne by the taxpayers.

I am opposed to a municipal assembly of two houses, and to bi-partisan boards. These municiplaities might be brought together like London or Paris, perliaps, by a scheme of borough control which would be of mutual benefit. Such a scheme, however, should have the principle of concentration as its cardinal feature. The charter, by ignoring this, has put a premium on partisanship and jobbery in municipal administration, which will cost the city heavily if it becomes ALFRED E. MARLING.

f the police in New York nione. Not only NO CELESTIAL MYSTERY. those, but the statutes relating to the police of Brooklyn, Long Island City and all the Weather Chief Moore Thinks That the Light from actual observation.

Washington, April 2.—Professor Willis L.

Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, said
to day that he had received no information
from the observer station at Kansas (Hy

That Appeared Over Kansas City Was

Due to an Artificial Contrivance.

RIVERA SAFE FOR THE PRESENT.

Spaniards Dare Not Summarily Shoot the Insurgent.

ORDERS FROM MADRID.

If the Cuban Were Killed Immediately the Effect Would Be Bad,

CAPTURED IN A HOSPITAL

The General Was Taken While Badly Wounded, and Not in Battle, as Has Been Claimed.

By George Eugene Bryson. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Havana, April 2 .- Acting Captain-General Ahumada has received orders from Minister of War Azcarraga, at Madrid, not to try General Rius Rivera immediately by court martial. The Minister thinks that a summary court martial followed by the shooting of Rivera and Baccalao would have a bad effect in Europe.

The Spanish General Velasco has been Vistructed to offer Rivera a pardon on condition that he use his influence to induce Belgadiers Dukcaisse, Vidal and Delgado and other insurgent leaders in Pinar Del Rio to surrender under the amnesty decree. Delgado said he would lay down his army to save Rivera's life on condition that he himself and his immediate followers be paroled.

It has just transpired that Rivera was captured in a hospital, and not in battle, as the official reports alleged. Rivera had been wounded in a skirmish two days previous to his capture, and when seized was receiving treatment in a Cuban hospital. He had with him his staff and 100 men. The attack on the hospital was made Monday, and it was surrounded by 4,600 Spanish troops under Hernandez Velasco. Rivera though wounded, endeavored to cut his way out, but fell, pierced by two more bullets.

The General's men attempted to carry him away, but were cut down by the Spanlards. Rivera is in prison and is not allowed to see any one. He is improving.

POOR FOOD FOR THE SICK.

Weyler Causes the Arrest of Police Officials for Not Feeding Hospital Patients Properly.

Havana, April 2.-Dispatches from Clenfuegos, province of Santa Clara, anpounced that Captain-General Weyler has ordered the arrest and imprisonment of the Chief of Police there, Senor Merina, several police inspectors and thirty-five other

The Captain-General, while visiting the Marine Hospital, which contained twenty patients, made inquiries which elicited the information that the rations there were of s poorer quality than those served in the military hospitals, where there are 300 parlents.

Thereupon he issued orders to the effect that, while all useless expenditure was to be avoided, all persons convicted of depriv severely punished.

SPAIN'S GREAT VICTORY.

Crushing Defeats Administered to the Insurgents in the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., April 2.-The Spanish Legation has received official dispatches from Madrid, under date of April 1, announcing the most decisive engagements in the Philippine Islands since the insurrec tion there began. The strongly intrenched towns of Novelleta, Lechau and Rosario were stormed and taken by the Spanish

At the same time the Spanish fleet shelled the seaport town of Cavite Viego and other strategic points leading to the insurgent stroughold of Imus. The losses were heavy, and 1,630 prisoners surrendered as a result of the shelling of Cavite Viego,

The Spanish forces sustained considerable losses, General Savalla and two colonels being among those killed.

MELTON WANTS FREEDOM. The Imprisoned American Makes a State ment of the Facts in His Case.

Fortress of Cabanas, Havana, March 24. To W. R. Hearst:

I left Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark, at the end of the Spring term, 1895. coming South. After some little delaycame to Cuba with the Competitor exped-tion as a correspondent for the Florid Times-Union, and United Press. It we my intention to learn the true state of a fairs in the island, not from hearsay, be

> The story of the capture of the Compe for, of our subsequent condemning to dea by a summary court martial in Havana at Washington, April 2 .- Professor Willis L. of the setting aside of this sentence by t

ONA MELTO It Will Please Bicyclists. Commissioner Collis notified the Street bing Association yesterday that it must sp